

GERMAN FORCES REFUSE TO MEET ARMIES SENT TO ENGAGE THEM

PROTOCOL BINDS NATIONS NOT TO ACT SEPARATELY

Russia, France and Great Britain Must Mutually Agree on Terms.

THREE FORTS AT MAUBEUGE REPORTED DESTROYED

But City Resists, Despite Continuance of Violent Bombardment.

VOLUNTEERS ON WAY TO WAR

Further Confirmation of Movement of Russian Troops Through England.

LONDON, September 5 (3:45 P. M.).—Russia, France and Great Britain today signed an agreement that none of the three would make peace without the consent of all three nations. Following is the text of the protocol: "The undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, hereby declare as follows: "The British, French and Russian governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The three governments agree that when the terms of peace come to be discussed, no one of the allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other allies. "In faith whereof the undersigned have signed this declaration and have affixed their seals. "Done at London in triplicate this 5th day of September, 1914. (Signed) "E. GREY, "British Secretary for Foreign Affairs. "PAUL CAMBON, "French Ambassador to Great Britain. "BENCKENDORFF, "Russian Ambassador to Great Britain."

THREE FORTS AT MAUBEUGE ARE REPORTED DESTROYED

PARIS, September 6 (12:02 A. M.).—An official communication was issued at midnight announcing that three forts had fallen at Maubeuge, a fortress of the first class, in Nord.

A further official statement says the press bureau at Bordeaux telegraphed to the military governor of Paris: "First. The respective situations of the German and French armies on the left wing have not undergone any important change. The enveloping movement of the enemy has been definitely checked. "Second. The situation is unchanged in the center and on the right in Lorraine and the Vosges. "At Paris, from which the enemy's armies are going farther away, the defensive works are proceeding actively. "At Maubeuge the bombardment continues with extreme violence. The city resists, despite the destruction of three forts."

The following communication was issued by the Governor of Paris this morning: "The German army continues to move farther away from Paris, toward the southeast, carrying out the movement started Thursday. "According to information the enemy's troops have evacuated the region of Compiègne and Senlis."

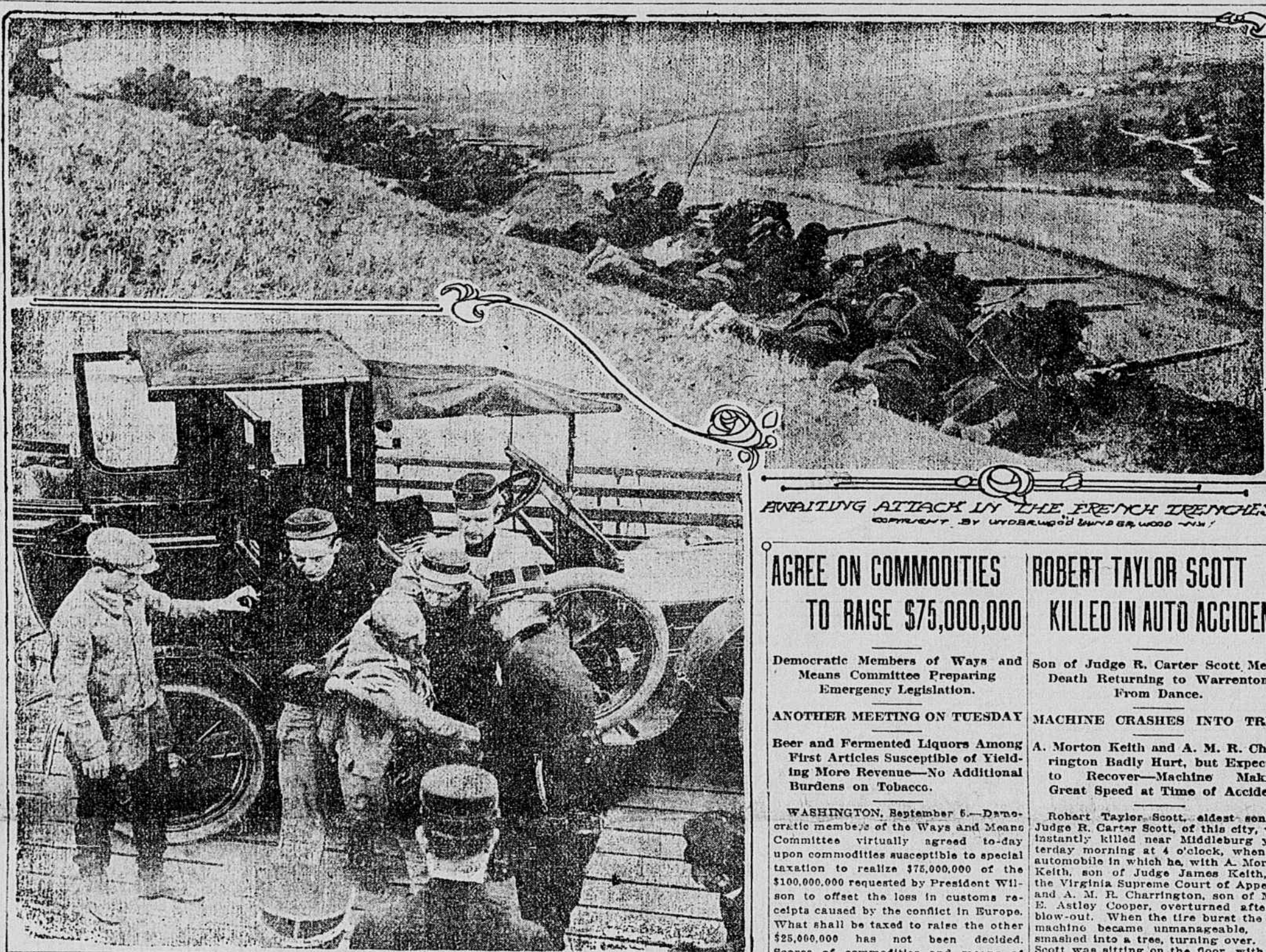
MAY BE REMOVED WITHOUT WARNING LONDON, September 6 (12:12 A. M.).—The British Admiralty has issued the following notice: "All ships to navigation on the east coast of England and Scotland both by day and night may be removed at any time without any further warning than is contained in this notice."

VOLUNTEERS ON WATER ROUND FOR EUROPE VANCOUVER, B. C., September 5.—It is known here that large numbers of Australian and Zealand volunteers are on the water, bound for Vancouver and thence across Canada to Europe. Shipment of Russian forces from Vladivostok via Vancouver is being considered. "As far as known here the British government has no intention of transporting East Indian troops by way of Canada. The distance between Bombay and England via the Suez Canal is much shorter. No East Indian or Russian troops have been landed at Vancouver."

PARIS VIRTUALLY IN STATE OF SIEGE SOUTHAMPTON (via London, 7:59 P. M.), September 5.—Large numbers of refugees continue to arrive here from Paris and Havre. Upward of 1,000 landed to-day. Paris, they said, virtually was in a state of siege. Four or five gates were closed, and there was no guarantee that more trains would leave.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS PASS THROUGH ENGLAND NEW YORK, September 5.—The steamer Philadelphia, which arrived to-day from Liverpool, was the third transatlantic liner in three days to arrive here with officers and passengers telling of the movement of Russian troops through England to aid the allies in Continental Europe. Persons on training for Liverpool found the schedule abandoned for three hours. "This was told," said Parker, Stoen, a passenger, "was to allow Russian troops to pass, and we were in."

LABOR DAY EXCURSION. West Point, Va. Mc round trip. Special rate 9:00 A. M. Return 12 P. M.



A GERMAN U-BOAT, SUNK IN THE FIGHTING NEAR OSTEND, RECEIVED BY A BELGIAN OFFICER IN THE CITY

LEMBERG IS ENTIRELY IN RUSSIAN POSSESSION

Attack on Austrians Made Before Their Concentration of Army Corps Is Completed.

ROUT OF ENEMY ABSOLUTE

Czar's Men Capture Whole Equipment of Important Military Centre—Towns in Russia With German Names Changed to Slav.

LONDON, September 5 (4 A. M.).—The Petrograd (St. Petersburg) correspondent of the Post, describing the Russian advance on Lemberg says: "The Austrians were concentrating two more army corps toward the east of their position to face the Russian Kiev district army, but the Russians attacked before the concentration was completed. "On Wednesday morning the Russians were established all around the northern, eastern and half of the southern face of the capital. Lemberg stands high above the surrounding country. Its absolute defenses being supplemented by modern intrenchments. "It would seem that the rout of the Austrian army, whose double duty it was to cover Lemberg, and also the right flank of the Austrian forces in Poland, was so absolute that the Russians must have entered Lemberg at the heels of the runaways, for at 11 o'clock Thursday morning Lemberg was entirely in Russian possession. The military stores of every kind, explosives, powder, magazines, complete wireless and telegraph installations, in short, the whole equipment of the important military centre fell intact into the hands of the victorious Russians. "The capture of Lemberg, which was protected by thirty small forts, entailed a harder task, as the Russians were obliged to capture all the forts and the Austrians made desperate resistance. "The Russians had been fighting continuously for eight days after a previous week or ten days of marching. The fighting and marching troops of the Russian left wing covered nearly 150 miles in seventeen days, capturing Lemberg on the seventeenth, after two days of hard fighting. "All towns in Russia with a German form of name were changed to the Slav form. This is not due to the fact that Russia is at war with Germany, but in Russia's appeal to the inexorable tribunal of history against the savage ferocity the unsavory nation consistently displayed toward helpless refugees. "A considerable sensation was caused here by the discovery aboard the German cruiser Magdeburg, which was recently blown up, of a number of cat-o-nine-tails, which were found in every officer's cabin all bearing signs of long and hard usage."

WILSON MAY BE AWARDED NEXT NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

Achievement in Handling Mexican Situation, Admirers Think, Entitles Him to Honor.

NORWEGIANS MAKE DECISION

German Emperor, Who Was Strongly Favored Several Months Ago, May Not Now Be Considered by Committee.

WASHINGTON, September 5.—Suggestions that President Wilson may be awarded the next Nobel peace prize of \$40,000 as the greatest living factor in the achievement of real peace in his handling of the Mexican situation, while the war blood of other parts of the world boiled and then broke into riot, come from sources high in the arena of efforts for peace. "As the award of this prize is wholly in the hands of a committee from the Norwegian Storting, no one in this country appears to be officially advised what steps that commission may take. The last reports, several months ago, were that the committee had decided to give this noted prize to Emperor William of Germany in recognition of his supposed efforts to prevent a general European war at the time the Balkan War was in progress. Later reports are to the effect that the committee has retreated from its original intention, and is now in doubt as to what it will do. In view of European conditions now, President Wilson's Mexican policy has taken on a broader significance. "FUND FOR NOBEL PRIZE

ESTABLISHED BY SWEDEN Alfred Bernard Nobel, a Swede, left a fortune to be distributed every year in five prizes of \$40,000 each, one of these to go to the person who rendered the most important service in the interests of peace. The names of the persons to be considered are laid before the Storting committee in February of each year. The award is officially announced the following December.

The first prize was awarded in 1901, being divided between Henri Dunant, a Swiss, and Father Passy, a Frenchman. In 1904 the Storting committee made a departure by awarding the prize to an institution, the Institution of International Law. The first American to be honored by the commission was Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. He received the prize in 1906, because of his services in bringing about peace between Russia and Japan. Colonel Roosevelt gave the money to a fund for settling labor disputes. In 1913

(Continued on Second Page.)

RED CROSS SHIP READY TO SAIL FOR WAR ZONE

Experienced Surgeons and Trained Nurses Leave Monday on Mission of Mercy.

CARGO OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Exact Hour of Departure Not Known as There Is Some Trouble in Getting Clearance Papers—Contributions to Fund Grow Steadily.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, September 5.—One hundred and fifty experienced surgeons and trained nurses lay bivouaced to-night aboard the steamer Red Cross, moored off Thirtieth Street, Brooklyn, ready to sail on Monday for the scenes of the wars in Europe. The mobilization of the field workers was completed this afternoon and final instructions were received from Miss Mabel Boardman, head of the Red Cross Society. "This was a busy day at the pier and aboard the Red Cross, formerly the German liner Hamburg, but remained when she was repainted white and red, and when her business of commerce in sugar and beef was changed to that of commerce in mercy. "By nightfall, all provisions and supplies were reported aboard. In the hold were stored fifty tons of absorbent cotton, and 2,000 miles of gauze bandages; enough to bind the wounds of nearly 1,000,000 soldiers. Medicines of all kinds make up a part of the cargo, healing salves and "first aids to the injured" are in abundance. "DIFFICULTY IN GETTING CLEARANCE PAPERS

All the nurses and surgeons are also aboard the Red Cross ready to go out with her, although the exact hour of her sailing on Monday is not yet known. Owing to the fact that the Red Cross was a German boat prior to the time she was converted into a hospital ship, there has been some difficulty in getting her clearance papers, despite the fact that she is American chartered. It was reported to-day that some of the crew and stewards were the remnants of the old Hamburg crew. Miss Boardman, when asked about this, said: "The make-up of the crew is entirely under the charge of Captain Armstrong, Rust, U. S. N., retired, and we have complete confidence in him. I am certain that all of the men who man the Red Cross will be American citizens. Although some of them may have taken out only their first papers, if the captain prefers these men—who know their ship—has a right to such preference. "Contributions to the Red Cross fund grew steadily to-day. A number of wealthy persons have guaranteed to pay a certain sum per month so long as the Red Cross remains in service."

LABOR DAY EXCURSION—WASHINGTON. Two days. Double-header baseball, Athletics vs. Washington.

AGREE ON COMMODITIES TO RAISE \$75,000,000

Democratic Members of Ways and Means Committee Preparing Emergency Legislation.

ANOTHER MEETING ON TUESDAY

Beer and Fermented Liquors Among First Articles Susceptible of Yielding More Revenue—No Additional Burdens on Tobacco.

WASHINGTON, September 5.—Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee virtually agreed to-day upon commodities susceptible to special taxation to realize \$75,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 requested by President Wilson to offset the loss in customs receipts caused by the conflict in Europe. What shall be taxed to raise the other \$25,000,000 has not been decided. Scores of commodities and means of taxation are being proposed. The committee will meet next Tuesday, and expects to complete the bill next week. Although no announcement was made, it is certain that beer and fermented liquors will come first among articles taxed. The additional beer tax will be either 60 or 65 cents a barrel, probably 60 cents, producing \$25,000,000 a year. A tax of 20 cents a gallon is probable on domestic wines, bringing in from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. From a tax on proprietary medicines and preparations of all kinds, and on soft drinks, it is hoped to raise approximately \$20,000,000, while a small additional revenue tax of distilled spirits, probably 10 cents more than 15 cents a gallon, would bring the total tax on whiskey, etc., to \$125 a gallon. From these sources it is estimated \$75,000,000 would be assured. "OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD TICKETS

So severe was the opposition to a tax on railroad tickets among committee members, chiefly because of its unpopularity and probable political effect, that further consideration is unlikely. An alternative to tax railroad freight has been suggested, but this, it has been pointed out, would be expensive and difficult to collect. "It also is improbable that there will be any stamp tax on commercial instruments, such as checks, drafts, contracts, mortgages, etc. Nearly all members of the committee agree that such a tax would require too much administrative detail. "The majority of the committee also oppose a tax on tobacco because of the burden it now bears. "Among new subjects for taxation seriously considered by the committee were monthly and weekly magazines and periodicals, including newspapers. It was proposed to levy a tax on circulation at a given figure per thousand. A tax on automobiles also is being considered, either an excise tax on them, a tax based on the horsepower, or a tax on cars owned by individuals. "Taxation of moving picture films as well as theaters and amusement tickets has been suggested. The latter would include moving picture theatres at a fraction of a cent per ticket, to be paid by the amusement licensee. "If we only had to raise \$75,000,000," said Representative Underwood, chairman of the committee to-night, "we could complete our bill in a few hours. We are all agreed upon what should be taxed to raise that amount. Many other things have been suggested, and upon these there is a disagreement, but we will work out a completed bill next week."

INCOME TAX INCREASE MAY BE DECIDED ON

Several committee members believe an income tax increase would be wise. They propose that the rate be advanced from 1 per cent on incomes in excess of \$4,000 to 1 1/2 per cent.

AN ADVOCATE OF THIS IS REPRESENTATIVE HULL, OF TENNESSEE, AUTHOR OF THE INCOME TAX SECTION OF THE TARIFF ACT. TO-NIGHT MR. HULL, ATTENDED BY REPRESENTATIVE CUMBER OF MISSISSIPPI, ALSO MEMBER OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE, CONSULTED PRESIDENT WILSON. THEY DISCUSSED THE INCOME TAX PROPOSAL, AND TOLD THE PRESIDENT THE COMMITTEE WOULD DIFFERENCES OF OPINION AS TO MEANS OF RAISING THE ENTIRE \$100,000,000 REQUESTED. THE PRESIDENT TOLD THEM HE BELIEVED IT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO SECURE THE ENTIRE AMOUNT.

ROBERT TAYLOR SCOTT KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Son of Judge R. Carter Scott Meets Death Returning to Warrenton From Dance.

MACHINE CRASHES INTO TREE

A. Morton Keith and A. M. R. Charrington Badly Hurt, But Expected to Recover—Machine Making Great Speed at Time of Accident.

Robert Taylor Scott, eldest son of Judge R. Carter Scott, of this city, was instantly killed near Middleburg yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, when an automobile in which he, with A. Morton Keith, son of Judge James Keith, of the Virginia Supreme Court, and his wife, E. Astley Cooper, overturned after a blow-out. When the tire burst the big machine became unmanageable, and smashed into a tree, turning over. Mr. Scott was sitting on the floor, with his feet on the running board. He was hurled from the car when it struck and when he was picked up some time after it was found that his neck had been broken by the fearful impact. He died within a few minutes after he was found. "Mr. Keith was not seriously injured. He has regained consciousness, and though he is suffering with a broken rib and severe cuts and bruises, his condition is not considered grave. Mr. Charrington, to whom the car belonged, was found lying on the road, where he was driving at the time he was more seriously injured. He was hurt about the head and chest, and is believed to be injured internally. He bled profusely from the head, and his condition was regarded as critical. He has not yet been informed of the death of his young comrade, and all details of the accident will be kept from him until he has recovered sufficiently to be able to withstand the additional mental shock. "RETURNING TO WARRENTON FROM MIDDLEBURG DANCE

Mr. Charrington and his two friends were returning to Warrenton from a dance at Middleburg, twenty miles distant, and had come about three miles out of Middleburg when the accident occurred. Fleet Galloway, who was driving another car, containing a party of dancers, came upon the scene a few minutes later, and went to their assistance. The condition of the road apprised him of the fact that an accident had occurred, and he followed the trail of the wrecked automobile until he came upon its three occupants. One of whom he found in a dying condition. The road at the point where the accident is macadamized, and has a steep grade in the direction of Warrenton. The engine of Charrington's car, it was learned, afterward, and had been running well, and the machine was taking the grade at great speed when the blow-out occurred. The car skidded, ran into a ditch, smashed into a tree, covered itself and then ran a short distance down the road, where it toppled over into a ditch and was wrecked. "Mr. Galloway returned to Middleburg with his party, and then came back to the scene of the accident. Both Keith and Charrington were unconscious, and Mr. Scott died shortly after he was found. "The two unconscious boys and the body of the dead youth were carried to The Plains and were taken into the home of Dr. Robert Shackelford, Judge Scott and Mrs. Scott were notified by telephone of the accident, and they were immediately in the city of their dead son. Information of the accident was conveyed also to Mrs. Astley Cooper, and E. M. Spillman, a cousin of Mr. Keith, who also went to The Plains. "JUDGE SCOTT STANDS SHOCK WITH REMARKABLE BRAVERY

Judge Scott, who had been recuperating in Warrenton all summer, stood the shock with remarkable bravery and strength. It was feared at first that the news would prove fatal, on account of his extreme nervous condition. The body of his son was placed temporarily in the home of J. A. C. Keith, an Uncle, and was brought to Richmond early yesterday afternoon, being accompanied by Judge and Mrs. Scott, Misses Ellen and Edna Scott, Carter Scott, and others. "A shell exploded against the rear wheel of the automobile in which King Albert was seated, and his car was badly damaged. "Earlier advances reported, what was probably the same incident, but it had

BEGIN EXTENSIVE CHANGE OF FRONT TO AVOID ALLIES

Continue to Leave Entrenched Positions of Paris on Right and March West.

TEUTONS WILL OPPOSE ADVANCE OF RUSSIANS

Five Army Corps From Belgium and North of France at Vis-tula River.

PARISIANS MORE CONFIDENT

Order for General Mobilization of Italian Forces Soon Expected.

Governments Maintain Almost Total Silence

Almost total silence is being maintained regarding happenings in France, neither the British nor the French governments vouchsafing detailed information as to the positions of the armies facing each other a few miles from Paris.

An agreement has been signed by Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the French and Russian ambassadors in London, in behalf of their respective governments, that peace shall not be concluded separately during the present war by any one of the three allies, and that no one of the allies will demand concessions of peace without the previous agreement of the others.

Reports are current in London military circles that a portion of the British expeditionary force is at Maubeuge, a French fortress of the first class in Nord, east of the French garrison in the defense, which, it is said, is being strongly maintained. "Fifteen British trawlers have been sunk in North Sea by German warships. "The Belgian town of Dendermonde (Termonde), in East Flanders, has been taken by Germans, according to an official report from Berlin and dispatches from Ostend. "The latter advices add that the inhabitants of the district have opened the dikes and are flooding the country. German troops are reported to be in the neighborhood of the waters and have suffered severely from shelling. "The French Premier explains that the sessions of Parliament at Paris were brought to a close in order that the Parliament might be reconvened at Bordeaux, the British or French, as charged by Germany."

EXTENSIVE TURNING MOVEMENT BY GERMAN PARIS, September 6 (3:25 P. M.).—It has become apparent to observers here that the German army does not intend to engage the allied armies east to meet them northwest of Paris. The enemy evidently is making an extensive turning movement. "CONTINUE TO LEAVE INTRENCHED POSITIONS

PARIS, September 5.—An official announcement says: "The enemy is pursuing his wide-movement. He continues to leave the entrenched positions of Paris on his right, and to march in a west direction. "One word, omission of which from the French official statement, is indicated by asterisks, evidently was confused in cable transmission. It appears to have been meant for 'converging.' "GERMANS TO OPPOSE ADVANCE OF RUSSIANS

PARIS, September 5 (via London).—Five German army corps have arrived at the Vistula River, according to the Rome correspondent of the Paris Herald. These corps are most likely from Belgium, and north of France. The correspondent says they were brought up to oppose the advance of Russians. "GENERAL STAFF MOVED FROM BRUSSELS TO MONS

LONDON, September 5 (8:05 A. M.).—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News says that the German general staff has been moved from Brussels to Mons. "GENERAL MOBILIZATION IN ITALY EXPECTED

PARIS, September 5.—A dispatch to the Mili from Rome under to-day's date says: "The order for a general mobilization of Italian forces, was still unsigned at the moment of telegraphing, but it is expected to-day. The mobilization by individual summons is less active."

BRITISH FISHING BOATS SUNK BY GERMAN LONDON, September 5.—The Official Press Bureau to-night gave out a statement that the German squadron had sunk fifteen British fishing boats in the North Sea. The crews were taken to Wilhelmshaven as prisoners of war.

KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM IS SLIGHTLY WOUNDED LONDON, September 5 (3:47 P. M.).—A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says that King Albert of Belgium was slightly injured by a shrapnel shell when he was leading the retreat of Belgian troops to Antwerp. "A shell exploded against the rear wheel of the automobile in which King Albert was seated, and his car was badly damaged. "Earlier advances reported, what was probably the same incident, but it had

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